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Agenda item 66 (a)
New Partnership for Africa's Development:
progress in implementation and international support

Thailand:* draft resolution

New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/2 of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recalling also its resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and all its subsequent resolutions, including resolution 69/290 of 19 June 2015, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support",

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, entitled "Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development", which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development underscores the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries, including African countries,

Welcoming the adoption of Agenda 2063 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2015, as the African Union long-term strategy emphasizing industrialization, youth employment, improved natural resource governance and the reduction of inequalities,

Welcoming also the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union of the first 10-year implementation plan (2014-2023) of the African Union Agenda 2063, which outlines key African flagship projects, fast-track programmes, priority areas, specific targets, and African strategies and policy measures at all levels to support its implementation,

Welcoming further the Paris Agreement adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Paris from 30 November to 12 December 2015,

Recalling the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008,[1]

Recalling also that significant challenges remain in achieving sustainable development in Africa, as emphasized in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[2] including the importance of fulfilling all commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development,

Taking note of the declaration of the high-level meeting of African and international leaders, entitled "Toward African renaissance: renewed partnership for a unified approach to end hunger in Africa by 2025 under the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme",

Noting the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,[3] as well as the Framework for Action,[4] which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by Governments, as appropriate, adopted at the Second International Conference on Nutrition, held in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2014,

Recalling its resolution 70/259 of 1 April 2016, in which the Assembly decided to proclaim 2016-2025 as the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition,

Recalling also its resolution 66/293 of 17 September 2012, by which it established a United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development, and looking forward to the second biennial report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the commitments made towards Africa's development, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session,

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[1] Resolution 63/1.

[2] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[3] World Health Organization, document EB 136/8, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

Noting relevant forums such as the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and its first high-level meeting, held in Mexico City on 15 and 16 April 2014 on the theme "Building towards an inclusive post-2015 development agenda", and looking forward to its next meeting, to be held in Nairobi from 28 November to 1 December 2016,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, bearing in mind also the need for their development efforts to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[5]

Welcoming all efforts to stem the spread of the Ebola virus disease in West Africa, and reiterating its continued solidarity with the highly affected countries in West Africa,

Reiterating the need for the international community to implement all commitments regarding the economic and social development of Africa,

1. *Welcomes* the thirteenth consolidated report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Reaffirms its full support* for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[7]

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan (2014-2023);

4. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,[1] as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted as the outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008;[8]

5. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the New Partnership as well as regional and international support for the New Partnership, while acknowledging that much needs to be done in its implementation;

6. *Takes note* of the declaration of the special summit of the African Union on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, held in Abuja from 12 to 16 July 2013, on the progress made in implementing the Abuja actions towards the elimination of HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa by 2030, also takes note of the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030, adopted at the high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS on 8 June 2016,[9] and reaffirms the resolve to provide assistance for prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of ensuring an HIV/AIDS-, malaria- and tuberculosis-free Africa by addressing the needs of all, in

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[5] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] A/70/175.

[7] A/57/304, annex.

[8] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[9] Resolution 70/266, annex.

particular the needs of women, children and young people, and the urgent need to scale up significantly efforts towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support in African countries, to accelerate and intensify efforts to expand access to affordable and quality medicines in Africa, including antiretroviral drugs, by encouraging pharmaceutical companies to make drugs available, and to ensure strengthened global partnership and increased bilateral and multilateral assistance, where possible on a grant basis, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa through the strengthening of health systems;

7. *Also takes note* of the African Union decision to extend the African Union road map on shared responsibility and global solidarity for the AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria response in Africa, from 2016 to 2020 to achieve full implementation, notes the revitalization of AIDS Watch Africa as an African high-level platform to advocate action, accountability and resource mobilization for the response to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa, and requests, as appropriate, and in line with other international obligations, development partners and the United Nations system to support efforts of African countries and organizations to reach the main objectives put forward in the African Union road map, including achieving diversified sustainable financing, strengthening regulatory harmonization and local pharmaceutical manufacturing capacity and enhancing leadership and governance of the responses;

8. *Further takes note* of the declaration on polio eradication in Africa, entitled "Our historic legacy to future generations", adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 14 and 15 June 2015, including the commitment to the goal of global polio eradication, and calls upon development partners, including the United Nations system, to support African efforts, including immunization and disease surveillance initiatives;

9. *Takes note* of the announcement by the World Health Organization of 29 March 2016 that the Ebola situation in West Africa no longer constituted a public health emergency of international concern, and underlines the importance of maintaining strong surveillance and response systems;

10. *Recognizes* the profound socioeconomic impact of the Ebola virus disease in West Africa, including on the capacity to provide basic services and economic activities, expresses deep concern about the potential reversal, due to the Ebola outbreak, of the gains made by the affected countries in development, peacebuilding, political stability and the reconstruction of socioeconomic infrastructure in recent years, and calls for effective measures and targeted investments to overcome these difficulties and to support recovery priorities, particularly in the most affected countries, in line with the outcome of the International Ebola Recovery Conference, held in July 2015;

11. *Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, and in this regard welcomes the Declaration on Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths in Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-third ordinary session, held in Malabo on 26 and 27 June 2014;

12. *Reaffirms* that achieving gender equality, empowering all women and girls, and the full realization of their human rights are essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, reiterates the need for gender mainstreaming, including targeted actions and investments in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies, and recommits to adopting and strengthening sound policies and enforceable legislation and transformative actions for the promotion of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment at all levels, to ensure women's equal rights, access and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy and to eliminate gender-based violence and discrimination in all its forms;

13. *Welcomes* the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and the Declaration on Nutrition Security for Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-third ordinary session, and further welcomes the African Union strategy and road map for facilitating the realization of the 2014 Malabo Commitments on Agriculture, launched during the twenty-fourth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, in January 2015;

14. *Expresses concern* about the adverse impact of the consequences of the world financial and economic crisis, including on development, and evidence of an uneven, fragile and slow recovery, cognizant that the global economy, notwithstanding significant efforts that helped to contain tail risks, improve financial market conditions and stability and sustain recovery, still remains in a challenging phase, with downside risks, including high volatility in global markets, excessive volatility of commodity prices, high unemployment, particularly among young people, unsustainable debt in some countries and widespread fiscal strains, which pose challenges for global economic recovery and reflect the need for additional progress towards sustaining and rebalancing global demand, and stresses the need for continuing efforts to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and to reform and strengthen the international financial system while implementing the reforms agreed upon to date;

15. *Recognizes* that, while global growth is returning, there is a need to further strengthen the recovery, which is still uneven, stresses the urgent need for full recovery and sustained and accelerated growth, which translates into new employment opportunities, secure incomes and improved livelihoods, and reaffirms the need to continue to support the special needs of Africa and to take action to mitigate the multidimensional impacts of the crisis on the continent;

16. *Notes* that the rapid economic growth of some developing countries has had a positive impact on the efforts of the African continent to sustain and expand growth, despite the fact that those developing countries continue to face development challenges;

17. *Expresses concern* about the increasing challenges posed by climate change, drought, land degradation, desertification, the loss of biodiversity and floods, and their negative consequences for the fight against poverty and hunger, which could pose serious additional challenges to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in Africa;

18. *Underlines* the significant potential of regional economic integration and interconnectivity to promote inclusive growth and sustainable development, and reiterates its commitment to strengthening regional cooperation and regional trade agreements;

19. *Reiterates* that, for all countries, public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are central to the common pursuit of sustainable development, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

20. *Expresses concern* at Africa's disproportionately low share of the volume of international trade, which stands at approximately 3.3 per cent, and further expresses concern at the increased debt burden of some African countries;

21. *Expresses deep concern* that official development assistance (ODA) to Africa decreased in 2014, while welcoming the fact that bilateral official development assistance to Africa increased in 2015;

22. *Calls upon* developing countries and countries with economies in transition to continue their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to encouraging entrepreneurship and attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights, embedded in sound macroeconomic policies and institutions;

23. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, that it has a critical role in achieving inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, including through the promotion of job creation and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and that it contributes to the active participation of the African economies in the global economy and facilitates regional economic cooperation and integration, and in this regard calls upon, as appropriate, developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment through, inter alia, the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services;

24. *Also notes* the importance of promoting the formalization of informal sector activities in Africa;

25. *Emphasizes* that economic development, including inclusive industrial development, and policies which seek to enhance productive capacities in Africa can generate employment and income for the poor and, therefore, be an engine for poverty eradication and for achieving internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals;

26. *Recalls* its commitment to broadening and strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries, including African countries, in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance;

I
Actions by African countries and organizations

27. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages

African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to continue their efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, developing and strengthening institutions for governance, creating an environment conducive to involving the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises, in the New Partnership implementation process, developing innovative public-private partnerships for financing infrastructure projects and attracting foreign direct investment for development;

28. *Also welcomes* the collaboration between the African Private Sector Forum and the United Nations Global Compact, and encourages the strengthening of this partnership in conjunction with the African Union Commission in support of the development of the African private sector and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with the relevant executive decisions of the African Union;

29. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts exerted by the African Union and the regional economic communities in the area of economic integration, as well as ongoing efforts by the African Union in the operationalization of the provision contained in General Assembly resolutions 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 61/296 of 17 September 2007 and 63/310 of 14 September 2009, and stresses the key role of the United Nations system in supporting the African Union in the social, economic and political fields and in the area of peace and security;

30. *Recognizes* the important role that African regional economic communities can play in the implementation of the New Partnership and Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year action plan in close cooperation with the African Union, and in this regard encourages African countries and the international community to give regional economic communities the support necessary to strengthen their capacity;

31. *Reiterates* its commitment to further strengthening the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, recognizing that domestic resources are first and foremost generated by economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels;

32. *Welcomes* the decision taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its eighteenth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 29 and 30 January 2012, to strengthen intra-African trade, which plays an important role in promoting economic growth and development, and calls upon the United Nations system and development partners to continue to support the efforts of African countries, the African Union and regional economic communities to enhance intra-African trade;

33. *Also welcomes* the launch of the Tripartite Free Trade Area, comprising 26 African States members of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the East African Community and the Southern African Development Community, as an important step towards further strengthening regional integration and the establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area by 2017;

34. *Recalls* the commitment of the African leaders to Africa's political, social and economic integration agenda and to the ideal of pan-Africanism and African renaissance, as reaffirmed in the solemn declaration adopted on 26 May 2013 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity/African Union;

35. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the high-level events organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa during Africa Week 2015, in close partnership with the African Union Commission, the Planning and Coordination Agency of the New Partnership, the African Peer Review Mechanism and the United Nations system, on the theme "Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: moving from aspirations to reality", which aimed at popularizing Agenda 2063 in line with the deliberations of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-second ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2014, mobilizing international support for its implementation and highlighting synergies between Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;[10]

36. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations and the African Union to align the clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa[11] with the strategic frameworks of the African Union and the New Partnership for 2014-2017 and Agenda 2063, welcomes in this regard the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017-2027, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, as the successor programme to the 2006 African Union-United Nations Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme, which expires in 2016, and invites development partners, including the United Nations system, to continue to support the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa in achieving its objectives, including through the allocation of necessary funds to support the implementation of its activities;

37. *Further welcomes* the commendable progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the voluntary adherence of 35 African countries to the Mechanism and the completion of the peer review process in 17 countries, welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from those reviews, in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process, and encourages further strengthening of the Mechanism process for its efficient performance;

38. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 14 and 15 June 2015 of the declaration of 2015 as the Year of Women's Empowerment and Development towards Africa's Agenda 2063;

39. *Also welcomes* the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union to proclaim 2016 the African Year of Human Rights with Particular Focus on the Rights of Women, and expresses its appreciation for the continuing and increasing efforts of African countries in mainstreaming the gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership;

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[10] Resolution 70/1.

[11] The nine clusters comprise: infrastructure development; environment, population and urbanization; social and human development; science and technology; advocacy and communication; governance; peace and security; agriculture, food security and rural development; and industry, trade and market access.

40. *Encourages* African countries to accelerate the achievement of the objective of food security and nutrition in Africa, welcomes the commitment made by African leaders to allocate at least 10 per cent of public expenditure to agriculture and to ensure its efficiency and effectiveness, and in this regard reaffirms its support for the commitments contained in the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, under the strong leadership of African countries;

41. *Welcomes* the commendable progress made by the 44 African countries and the 4 regional economic communities that voluntarily adopted the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and committed themselves to ensuring an annual rate of growth in agriculture of 6 per cent and to allocating at least 10 per cent of public expenditure to the agricultural sector, as appropriate, and noting with appreciation that, to date, 12 countries have reached or surpassed the 10 per cent budget allocation target, while another 13 countries are currently spending between 5 and 10 per cent;

42. *Encourages* African countries to strengthen and expand local and regional infrastructure and to continue to share best practices with a view to strengthening regional and continental integration, and in this regard notes with appreciation the work of the high-level subcommittee of the African Union on the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, which seeks to further strengthen the development of infrastructure on the African continent in collaboration with relevant development partners;

43. *Also encourages* African countries to maintain the trend of increasing investment in infrastructure development, including through strengthened domestic resources mobilization, and improving the efficiency of existing infrastructure investment;

44. *Further encourages* African countries to continue their efforts in investing in education, science, technology and innovation to enhance value addition and industrial development;

II
Response of the international community

45. *Welcomes* the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

46. *Also welcomes* the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners, as well as other initiatives, emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa and the need for their effective implementation, and in this regard recognizes the important role that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play in supporting Africa's development efforts, including in the implementation of the New Partnership, while bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation;

47. *Urges* continued support of measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication, hunger and malnutrition, job creation and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of

commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;

48. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Africa Global Partnership Platform as a mechanism for feeding Africa's interests and perspectives into wider global processes;

49. *Expresses deep concern* about the continuing negative effects of desertification, land degradation and drought on the African continent and underlines the need for short-, medium- and long-term measures, and in this regard calls for the continued effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[12] including its 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008-2018),[13] to address the situation;

50. *Recognizes* that Africa is one of the regions that contribute the least to climate change, is extremely vulnerable and exposed to the adverse impacts of climate change, and in this regard calls upon the international community, including developed countries, to continue to support Africa to address its adaptation needs through, inter alia, the development, transfer and deployment of technology on mutually agreed terms, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and predictable resources, in line with existing commitments, and highlights the need for full implementation of the agreed outcomes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the Paris Agreement;

51. *Notes* the progress made at the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Nairobi from 15 to 19 December 2015, and looks forward to the timely implementation of its outcomes;

52. *Reiterates* the important role of trade as an engine of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, in particular its contribution to boosting job creation, given high youth unemployment in Africa, and to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, and emphasizes the need to resist protectionist tendencies;

53. *Also reiterates* the need for all countries and relevant multilateral institutions to continue efforts to enhance coherence in their trade policies towards African countries, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to fully integrate African countries into the international trading system and to build their capacity to compete through such initiatives as Aid for Trade and, given the world economic and financial crisis, the provision of assistance to address the adjustment challenges of trade liberalization;

54. *Underlines* the importance of debt crisis prevention and prudent debt management, calls for a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, and recognizes the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation, as appropriate, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and debt restructuring;

55. *Reiterates* that the fulfilment of all ODA commitments remains crucial, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of

[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.
[13] A/C.2/62/7, annex.

0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries, is encouraged by those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries, and urges all others to step up efforts to increase their ODA and to make additional concrete efforts towards the ODA targets;

56. *Underlines* the importance of South-South cooperation as an important element of international cooperation for development as a complement, not a substitute, to North-South cooperation, recognizes its increased importance, different history and particularities, and stresses that South-South cooperation should be seen as an expression of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South, based on their shared experiences and objectives, and that it should continue to be guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit;

57. *Welcomes* the increased contributions of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development, encourages developing countries to voluntarily step up their efforts to strengthen South-South cooperation and to further improve its development effectiveness in accordance with the provisions of the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,[14] and commits to strengthening triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation;

58. *Considers* that innovative mechanisms of financing can make a positive contribution towards assisting developing countries in mobilizing additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis and that such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing and, while highlighting the considerable progress on innovative sources of financing for development achieved to date, stresses the importance of scaling up present initiatives and developing new mechanisms, as appropriate;

59. *Welcomes* the increasing efforts to improve the quality of ODA and increase its development impact, recognizes the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, notes other initiatives, such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced, inter alia, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action[15] and the Busan Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which make important contributions to the efforts of the countries that have made commitments to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, transparency, accountability and managing for results, and bears in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered;

60. *Invites* development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, including by providing and developing skilled health personnel, reliable health information and data, research

[14] Resolution 64/222, annex.
[15] A/63/539, annex.

infrastructure and laboratory capacity, and to expand surveillance systems in the health sector, including support for the efforts to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, including of neglected tropical diseases, and in this context reiterates its support for the Kampala Declaration and Agenda for Global Action and follow-up conferences to respond to the serious health workforce crisis in Africa;

61. *Recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners that are supporting agriculture, nutrition and food security in Africa to align their efforts to implement the commitments contained in the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and the Declaration on Nutrition Security for Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa, and towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and using its results framework, which is an integral component of the design and implementation of the national and regional investment plans of the Programme for alignment of external funding, and in this regard takes note of the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security;[16]

62. *Also recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners to align their efforts in infrastructure investment towards supporting the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, and welcomes in this regard the convening in Dakar on 14 and 15 June 2014 of the Financing Summit for Africa's Infrastructure, which adopted the Dakar Agenda for Action to mobilize investment towards infrastructure development projects, starting with 16 bankable projects identified from the priority action plan of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, and calls upon development partners to support the implementation of the Dakar Agenda;

63. *Welcomes* the first Global Infrastructure Forum, held on 16 April 2016 in Washington D.C., and in this regard recalls, as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,[17] that a greater range of voices should be heard, particularly from developing countries, to identify and address infrastructure and capacity gaps, in particular in African countries, and that it will highlight opportunities for investment and cooperation, and work to ensure that investments are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable;

64. *Invites* all of Africa's development partners, in particular developed countries, to support the efforts of African countries to promote and maintain macroeconomic stability, to help African countries to attract investments and promote policies conducive to attracting domestic and foreign investment, for example by encouraging private financial flows and supporting small and medium-size enterprises, to promote investment by their private sectors in Africa, to encourage and facilitate the development and transfer of technology to African countries, on mutually agreed terms, and to assist in strengthening human and institutional capacities for the implementation of the New Partnership, consistent with its priorities and objectives and with a view to furthering Africa's development at all levels;

65. *Reiterates* the commitment to redouble efforts to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, with a view to eventually eliminating them, including by

[16] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.
[17] Resolution 69/313.

combating tax evasion and corruption through strengthened national regulation and increased international cooperation, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;

66. *Stresses* that the prevention, management and resolution of conflict and post-conflict consolidation are essential for the achievement of the objectives of the New Partnership, and welcomes in this regard the cooperation and support granted by the United Nations and development partners to the African regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of the New Partnership;

67. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in assisting post-conflict countries in Africa, particularly the six African countries for which the Commission has established country-specific configurations;

68. *Urges* the international community to continue to give due attention to Africa's priorities, including the New Partnership, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

69. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership and to place greater emphasis on monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of the effectiveness of its activities in support of the New Partnership;

70. *Emphasizes* African ownership of the African Peer Review Mechanism process, and invites the international community to support the efforts of African countries, at their request, in implementing their respective national programmes of action arising from the process;

71. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations system to continue to mainstream the special needs of Africa in all its normative and operational activities;

72. *Welcomes* the establishment of a United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made relating to Africa's development, and invites Member States and all relevant entities of the United Nations system, including funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa, and all relevant international and regional organizations, to contribute to the effectiveness and reliability of the review process by cooperating in the collection of data and the evaluation performance;

73. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership.

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Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Thailand:* revised draft resolution

Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (2016-2025)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/66 B of 5 December 1980, in which it proclaimed the 1980s as the first Industrial Development Decade for Africa, its resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989, in which it proclaimed the period 1991-2000 as the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, its resolution 47/177 of 22 December 1992, in which it adjusted the period for the programme for the Second Decade to cover the years 1993-2002, and its resolution 57/297 of 5 March 2003 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Recalling also its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which reflects the importance of industrial development to the 2030 Agenda, including Sustainable Development Goal 9, Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, and its interrelated targets,

Recalling further its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it and helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and in which the General Assembly stressed the critical importance of industrial development for developing countries, in particular African countries, as a critical source of economic growth, economic diversification and value addition,

Recalling the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,[1] adopted in May 2011 at the Fourth United Nations Conference

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

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on the Least Developed Countries, which emphasizes the importance of building productive capacity as a critical enabler for the development and graduation of the least developed countries, and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024,[2] adopted in November 2014 at the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, and considering the fact that 33 out of the 48 least developed countries and 16 out of the 32 landlocked developing countries are African countries,

Recognizing the importance of supporting the African Union's Agenda 2063, as well as its first 10-year implementation plan and its continental programme embedded in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the Group of Eight Africa Action Plan of June 2002, in which the Group of Eight welcomed the adoption of the New Partnership, and regional initiatives, such as the African Union Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa, the African Productive Capacity Initiative, the Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa 2024, the African Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators Initiative, the Africa Mining Vision and the African Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative, which underscore the importance of industrialization for sustainable structural economic transformation,

Taking note of the outcome of the eighteenth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held in Durban, South Africa, from 24 to 28 October 2008, at which the implementation strategy for the African Union Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa was endorsed, and taking note also of the outcome of the twentieth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held in Nairobi from 4 to 14 June 2013, in which a call was made for the need for the accelerated industrialization of African countries in the context of the 2030 Agenda,

Taking note also of the declaration on the launch of the negotiations for the establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area, adopted by the Assembly of the African Union at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, in which the Heads of State and Government of the African Union reaffirmed their commitment to increase intra-African trade through the establishment of a continental free trade area that would foster economic growth and equitable development and would support integration through trade liberalization, industrialization and infrastructure development towards the full implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community of 3 June 1991 (the Abuja Treaty),[3]

Taking note further of the Lima Declaration: towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development,[4] adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its fifteenth session, held in Lima from 2 to 6 December 2013, in which the General Conference requested the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to assist Member States in achieving enhanced levels of inclusive and sustainable industrial development,

Taking note of the outcome of the joint high-level event organized by the African Union Commission, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for

[2] Resolution 69/137, annex II.
[3] A/46/651, annex.
[4] See GC.15/INF/4, resolution GC.15/Res.1.

Africa on the theme "Operationalization of the 2030 development agenda for Africa's industrialization", held on the margins of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, on 26 September 2015, at which organizers called upon the Assembly to adopt a resolution for a third industrial development decade for Africa in 2016,

Noting that, despite the above-mentioned resolutions, decisions, declarations and initiatives, Africa remains the poorest and the most vulnerable region in the world, and noting also the need for the continent to take urgent action to advance sustainable industrialization as a key element of furthering economic diversification and value addition, creating jobs and thus reducing poverty and contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Reaffirming the importance of industrialization in supporting Africa's own efforts towards sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and accelerated development,

Underlining the need for the sustainable industrialization of Africa and the objective of introducing the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

1. *Proclaims* the period 2016-2025 as the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

2. *Calls upon* the African Union Commission, the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the Economic Commission for Africa and, specifically, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to develop, operationalize and lead the implementation of the programme for the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in accordance with its mandate and through voluntary contributions, taking into account the Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa, adopted by the Assembly of the African Union at its tenth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa from 31 January to 2 February 2008, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[5] the Addis Ababa Action Agenda[6] and the African Union's Agenda 2063 and its 10-year implementation plan, in coordination with other relevant stakeholders, including regional economic communities and national entities;

3. *Encourages* the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to mobilize adequate resources for the implementation of the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

4. *Reiterates* that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, bearing in mind the need for their development efforts to be supported by an enabling international economic environment;

5. *Invites*, as appropriate, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as the United Nations specialized agency for industrialization, in close collaboration with the African Union, to scale up its technical assistance to African countries in accordance with its mandate to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development for the successful implementation of the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

[5] Resolution 70/1.

[6] Resolution 69/313, annex.

6. *Also invites* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to foster partnerships, as appropriate, with other relevant entities in the United Nations development system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Development Programme, and to promote the necessary linkages to develop joint initiatives in favour of industrialization, including technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms, access to information and communications technology, productive diversification, agribusiness value chain development, trade, capacity-building, renewable energy and energy efficiency, industrial policy, special economic zones and industrial parks, action on climate change and human capital development, while also strengthening public-private partnerships with a range of stakeholders, including those in the public and the private sectors, civil society organizations and academia;

7. *Calls for* enhanced international cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, in support of Africa's industrialization, including through the implementation of the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and reaffirms that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but is rather a complement to, North-South cooperation;

8. *Invites* the international community, particularly bilateral and multilateral partners, the United Nations system, global and regional financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the New Development Bank and the African Development Bank, in accordance with their respective mandates, to ensure full support for the implementation of programmes for the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa at the national and subregional levels;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to support, within existing resources, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in its assistance to the African Union, African countries and regional organizations in the implementation of programmes for the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

10. *Requests* the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to submit to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, a periodic progress report on the implementation of the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

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Seventieth session
Agenda item 66 (b)
Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Thailand:** revised draft resolution

Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa,[1] its resolution 53/92 of 7 December 1998 and subsequent annual resolutions, including resolutions 67/293 of 24 July 2013, 68/278 of 16 June 2014 and 69/291 of 19 June 2015, as well as its resolutions 66/286 of 23 July 2012, 67/294 of 15 August 2013, 68/301 of 17 July 2014 and 69/290 of 19 June 2015 on the New Partnership for Africa's Development, and 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 63/310 of 14 September 2009, 65/274 of 18 April 2011 and 67/302 of 16 September 2013 on cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union,

Recalling also, in this context, Security Council resolutions 1809 (2008) of 16 April 2008 on peace and security in Africa, 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009, 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010, 2106 (2013) of 24 June 2013, 2122 (2013) of 18 October 2013 and 2242 (2015) of 13 October 2015 on women and peace and security, 1366 (2001) of 30 August 2001 on the role of the Council in the prevention of armed conflicts, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011, 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 and 2225 (2015) of 18 June 2015 on children and armed conflict, 1625 (2005) of 14 September 2005 on strengthening the effectiveness of the role of the Council in conflict prevention, particularly in Africa, 2195 (2014) of 19 December 2014 on threats to international peace and security, 1631 (2005) of 17 October 2005 and 2033 (2012) of 12 January 2012, as well as the statement by the President of the

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** On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/56/45).

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Security Council of 16 December 2014,[2] on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security, and resolution 2167 (2014) of 28 July 2014 on United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[3] through which world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the special needs of Africa, and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Reaffirming the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting on 22 September 2008,[4]

Recalling the 2010 high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[5] and recognizing that development, peace, security and human rights are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document entitled "The future we want",[6]

Recalling further its resolution 66/293 of 17 September 2012 establishing a monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development,

Reaffirming the political declaration on the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa, adopted at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly held on 25 April 2013,[7]

Reaffirming also the importance of supporting the African Union Agenda 2063, as a strategic vision and an action plan for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years, and acknowledging the emphasis in Agenda 2063 on peace and security as critical enablers for sustainable development,

Reaffirming further its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Stressing that the responsibility for peace and security in Africa, including the capacity to address the root causes of conflict and to resolve conflicts in a peaceful

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[2] S/PRST/2014/27; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2014-31 July 2015*.

[3] Resolution 60/1.

[4] Resolution 63/1.

[5] Resolution 65/1.

[6] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[7] Resolution 67/259.

manner, lies primarily with African countries, while recognizing the need for the provision of support by the international community and the United Nations, taking into account the responsibilities of the Organization in this regard according to the Charter of the United Nations,

Underscoring the importance of continuing the efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to settle conflicts and promote human rights, democracy, the rule of law and constitutional order in Africa,

Recognizing in particular, the capacity of the African Union and subregional organizations to address the causes of conflict in Africa,

Noting that, despite the positive trends and advances in obtaining durable peace in Africa, the conditions required for sustainable development have yet to be consolidated throughout the continent and that there is therefore an urgent need to continue developing African human and institutional capacities, particularly in countries emerging from conflict,

Reaffirming the commitment to ensure that there shall be no tolerance for impunity for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity or for violations of international humanitarian law and gross violations of human rights law, and that such violations shall be properly investigated and appropriately sanctioned, including by bringing the perpetrators of any crimes to justice, through national mechanisms or, where appropriate, regional or international mechanisms, in accordance with international law, and for that purpose encouraging States to strengthen national judicial systems and institutions,

Underscoring the importance of taking into account lessons learned from the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed,

Reaffirming the need to strengthen the synergy between Africa's economic and social development programmes and its peace and security agenda,

Underlining the importance of enhancing national and regional initiatives, with international support, to address the negative implications of the illegal exploitation of natural resources in all its aspects for peace, security and development in Africa, and condemning the illicit trade in and proliferation of arms, especially small arms and light weapons,

Acknowledging that the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations requires that national Governments and international partners continue to develop coordinated approaches tailored to the peacebuilding needs and challenges faced by those countries,

Reaffirming, in this regard, the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission as a dedicated mechanism to address, within its existing mandate and in an integrated manner, the special needs of countries emerging from conflict towards recovery, reintegration and reconstruction and to assist them in laying the foundation for peace and sustainable development, taking into consideration national priorities and the principle of national ownership,

Welcoming the adoption of Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) and General Assembly resolution 70/262, both of 27 April 2016, on the review of the

United Nations peacebuilding architecture, affirming the importance of sustaining peace and recognizing the importance of their implementation for strengthening the Peacebuilding Commission and enabling it to realize its full potential, in accordance with Assembly resolution 60/180 and Council resolution 1645 (2005), both of 20 December 2005, and Assembly resolution 65/7 and Council resolution 1947 (2010), both of 29 October 2010, and in this regard taking note of the outcome report of the Cairo regional workshop held in November 2014 which provides perspectives from Africa on the need to consolidate the regional dimension in the activities of the Peacebuilding Commission in Africa,[8]

Encouraging the United Nations system, the African Union and subregional organizations to enhance their interaction with civil society, including women's and youth associations, academia and research institutions on issues relevant to the promotion of peace, security and sustainable development in Africa, and welcoming the ongoing efforts in this regard, including by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations Office to the African Union to enhance the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union, particularly in the areas of peace, security and political and humanitarian affairs, and reaffirming the need to ensure coordination and increase cost-effectiveness among relevant entities of the United Nations system involved in the implementation of the 10-year capacity-building programme, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Office to the African Union,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa;[9]

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries, the African Union and subregional organizations in conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development, calls for intensified efforts and a coordinated approach among national Governments, the African Union, subregional organizations, the United Nations system and relevant partners in addressing those challenges, with a view to achieving further progress towards the goal of a conflict-free Africa, and in this regard recognizes the important role played by civil society organizations, including women's organizations;

3. *Also welcomes* the adoption of the first 10-year implementation plan (2014-2023) of the African Union Agenda 2063, which outlines key African flagship projects, fast-track programmes, priority areas, specific targets, and African strategies and policy measures at all levels, and acknowledges the importance of supporting the implementation of the first 10-year implementation plan;

4. *Further welcomes*, in this regard, the high-level events organized during the 2015 Africa Week on the theme "Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: moving from aspirations to reality" and the briefing by African regional economic communities held on 12 October 2015 on the theme "Silencing the guns in Africa: the nexus between peace, security, governance and development", organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, in close

[8] See A/69/654-S/2014/882.
[9] A/70/176-S/2015/560.

partnership with the African Union Commission, the Planning and Coordination Agency of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the African Peer Review Mechanism, regional economic communities and the United Nations system;

5. *Welcomes* the commitment of the African leaders to Africa's political, social and economic integration agenda and to the ideal of pan-Africanism and African renaissance, as well as the pledge to "end all wars in Africa by 2020" and "achieve the goal of a conflict-free Africa", as affirmed in the solemn declaration adopted on 26 May 2013 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity/African Union, expresses its readiness to contribute, and calls upon all, in particular relevant United Nations entities, to help to achieve this goal, including by considering defining a concrete five-year actionable plan in support of the goal of achieving a conflict-free Africa by 2020;

6. *Notes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union, in collaboration with regional economic communities and development partners, including the United Nations system, to develop an action plan towards implementing the decision of the 2013 solemn declaration that the continent would "silence the guns by 2020", and calls upon Member States and the United Nations system, as appropriate, to intensify their support and cooperation with African countries, the African Union and the African regional economic communities and relevant regional mechanisms towards the timely realization of the goal of silencing the guns by 2020;

7. *Takes note* in this regard of the high-level expert group meeting on the theme "Tackling the socioeconomic root causes of conflict towards achieving the goal of a conflict-free Africa in the context of the implementation of Africa's transformative Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", held in Cairo on 16 and 17 November 2015;

8. *Reaffirms* the need to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability, and recognizes in this regard the importance of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly to be held in September 2016 on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants;

9. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to strengthen their peacekeeping capacity in peacekeeping operations on the continent, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and in close coordination with the United Nations, through the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, as well as the ongoing efforts to develop a continental early warning system, operationalize the African Standby Force, establish the African capacity for immediate response to crises and enhance mediation capacity and preventive diplomacy, including through the Panel of the Wise;

10. *Recognizes* the growing and emerging challenges and risks facing United Nations peacekeeping operations and political missions, and in this regard takes

note of the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations[10] and the report of the Secretary-General entitled "The future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations,"[11] as well as the recommendations supported by Member States in the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,[12] in particular on prevention, mediation and stronger global-regional partnerships, including between the United Nations and the African Union, and encourages the Security Council, as appropriate, to consult with relevant regional organizations, particularly the African Union, especially if transitioning from a regional to a United Nations peacekeeping operation;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States to support the peace consolidation mechanisms and processes, including the African Peace and Security Architecture, the African Governance Architecture, the Panel of the Wise, the African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Framework and the continental early warning system, including its subregional components, as well as the operationalization of the African Standby Force, in order to fully contribute to conflict prevention, peacemaking initiatives, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction;

12. *Calls upon* Member States to assist post-conflict countries, at their request, in achieving a smooth transition from relief to development and to support relevant United Nations bodies, including the Peacebuilding Commission;

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, the international community and all partners to support the efforts of African countries to promote political, social and economic inclusion;

14. *Stresses* the importance of creating an environment conducive to national reconciliation and social and economic recovery in countries emerging from conflict;

15. *Invites* the United Nations and the donor community to increase efforts to support ongoing regional efforts to build African mediation and negotiation capacity;

16. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States to support the African Union in its effort to effectively integrate training in international humanitarian law and international human rights law, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children, into the training of civilian and military personnel of national standby contingents at both the operational and tactical levels, as set out in article 13 of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union;

17. *Recognizes* that international and regional efforts to prevent conflict and consolidate peace in Africa should be channelled towards the sustainable development of Africa and the human and institutional capacity-building of African countries and organizations, particularly in priority areas identified at the continental level;

[10] A/70/95-S/2015/446.
[11] A/70/357-S/2015/682.
[12] A/70/19.

18. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the joint visit of the Secretary-General and the President of the World Bank to the countries of the Horn of Africa in October 2014, during which a new development initiative to support regional peace and development in the Horn of Africa was launched, and the joint visit to the countries of the Great Lakes region of Africa from 22 to 24 May 2013 and the financial pledge announced by the World Bank during the visit in support of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region, as well as the joint visit of the Secretary-General, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the President of the World Bank, the President of the African Development Bank and the European Union Commissioner for Development to the Sahel region from 4 to 7 November 2013, during which financial pledges were made to support the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, and calls for the fulfilment of all the pledges made;

19. *Also welcomes* the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017-2027, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held in Johannesburg in June 2015, as a successor programme to the 2006 United Nations-African Union 10-year capacity-building programme that is anchored in Agenda 2063, calls upon the United Nations system to support its full and effective implementation, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in this regard;

20. *Affirms* the importance of the role of the Interdepartmental Task Force on African Affairs and the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa in ensuring greater coherence and coordination of United Nations system support to Africa, including support to the African Union, particularly in the areas of conflict prevention and conflict resolution, human rights, governance and the rule of law, and post-conflict reconstruction and development;

21. *Stresses* the critical importance of a regional approach to conflict prevention, in particular with respect to cross-border issues such as transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programmes, the prevention of illegal exploitation of natural resources and trafficking in high-value commodities and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and emphasizes in this regard the central role of the African Union and subregional organizations in addressing such issues;

22. *Expresses grave concern* about the growing threat posed by terrorism to the peace, security and social and economic development of Africa, and encourages the United Nations to work with African countries, the African Union and the regional economic communities to support the development and implementation of regional and national counter-terrorism action plans;

23. *Takes note* of the communiqué of the African Union Peace and Security Council Summit on countering violent extremism and terrorism, held in Nairobi on 2 September 2014, and calls upon United Nations counter-terrorism entities, within existing mandates, and Member States to provide assistance and capacity-building towards Africa's efforts to counter violent extremism and terrorism;

24. *Welcomes* the initiative by the Secretary-General, and takes note of his Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism;[13]

25. *Notes with concern* that violence against women and children, including sexual violence, continues and may increase even as armed conflicts draw to an end, urges further progress in the implementation of policies and guidelines relating to the protection of and assistance to women and children in conflict and post-conflict situations in Africa, including more systematic monitoring and reporting, notes the adoption by the General Assembly and the Security Council of relevant resolutions, and encourages the entities that compose United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in the implementation of her mandate, including in Africa;

26. *Also notes with concern* the tragic plight of children in conflict situations in Africa, in particular the phenomenon of the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflicts, as well as other violations and abuses committed against children, stresses the need for the protection of children in armed conflicts and for ensuring that the protection and rights of children in armed conflicts are integrated into all peace processes, also stresses the need for post-conflict counselling, reintegration, rehabilitation and education, with due regard for the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and encourages the relevant parts of the United Nations system to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict in the implementation of her mandate, including in Africa;

27. *Stresses* the importance of addressing the socioeconomic dimension of youth unemployment as well as facilitating the enhanced participation of youth in decision-making processes, with a view to addressing social, political and economic challenges, and welcomes in this regard the special session on employment challenges in Africa, organized by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and the International Labour Organization within the framework of the 2015 integration segment of the Economic and Social Council;

28. *Calls for* the enhancement of the role of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding, consistent with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security, and welcomes in this regard the report of the Secretary-General[14] containing the results of the global study on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), recognizes with appreciation all the work undertaken for the global study and encourages close examination of its recommendations;

29. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union to ensure the protection of the rights of women in conflict and post-conflict situations, recalls in this regard the adoption and entry into force of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, the African Union Gender Policy, the declaration by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African

[13] A/70/674; see also A/70/675.
[14] S/2015/716.

Union of 2015 as the Year of Women's Empowerment and Development towards Africa's Agenda 2063 and the Southern African Development Community Protocol on Gender and Development, as well as the Framework of Cooperation Concerning the Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence in Africa signed by the African Union Commission and the United Nations, stresses the significance of those instruments for all countries in Africa for strengthening the role of women in peace and conflict prevention on the continent, strongly urges the United Nations and all relevant parties to redouble their efforts and support in this regard, and also welcomes the decision of the African Union to declare 2016 as the African Year of Human Rights with Particular Focus on the Rights of Women;

30. *Also welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union to ensure the protection of children in conflict and post-conflict situations, recalls in this regard the adoption and entry into force of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, as well as the declaration signed on 17 September 2013 by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Peace and Security Department of the African Union Commission, in order to mainstream protection mechanisms in all peace and security activities of the African Union, in close partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund, and stresses the significance of those instruments for all countries in Africa in protecting children affected by armed conflicts on the continent;

31. *Takes note* of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, which entered into force on 6 December 2012, and the Kampala Declaration on Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, adopted on 23 October 2009;

32. *Calls for* the safeguarding of the principle of refugee protection in Africa and the resolution of the plight of refugees, including through support for efforts aimed at addressing the causes of refugee movement and bringing about the voluntary, dignified, safe and sustainable return and reintegration of those populations, and calls upon the international community, including Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant United Nations organizations, within their respective mandates, to take concrete action to meet the protection and assistance needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons and to contribute generously to projects and programmes aimed at alleviating their plight, facilitating durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons and supporting vulnerable local host communities;

33. *Recognizes* the important contribution of the African Peer Review Mechanism since its inception in improving governance and supporting socioeconomic development in African countries, and recalls in this regard the high-level panel discussion held on 21 October 2013 on Africa's innovation in governance through 10 years of the African Peer Review Mechanism, organized during the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Mechanism;

34. *Takes note* of the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its summit in June 2014 on the integration of the African Peer Review Mechanism into the African Union structures, and invites the United Nations system and Member States to provide voluntary substantial financial and capacity-building support to the Mechanism to advance its activities;

35. *Welcomes* African-led initiatives to strengthen political, economic and corporate governance, such as the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and the African Peer Review Mechanism, encourages more African countries to participate in this process, and calls upon the United Nations system and Member States to assist African countries and regional and subregional organizations, upon their request, in their ongoing efforts to promote democracy, constitutional order and the rule of law, to enhance good governance and to continue to fight against impunity, as well as in the holding of free, fair, inclusive, peaceful and transparent elections;

36. *Recognizes* the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in ensuring that national ownership of the peacebuilding process in countries emerging from conflict is observed and that nationally identified priorities are at the core of international and regional efforts in post-conflict peacebuilding in the countries under consideration, notes the important steps taken by the Commission in engaging with Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone, through integrated peacebuilding strategies, and with Guinea and Liberia, through statements of mutual commitments for peacebuilding, and calls for sustained regional and international commitment to the implementation of those strategies and mutual commitments;

37. *Welcomes* the announcement by the World Health Organization on 13 January 2016 marking the end of the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, underlines the importance of maintaining strong surveillance and response systems and of building strong and resilient national health systems, and expresses deep concern about the potential reversal, owing to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, of the gains made by affected countries in peacebuilding, political stability and the reconstruction of socioeconomic infrastructure in recent years;

38. *Calls upon* all Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and the United Nations system to provide their continuing support to African countries affected by the Ebola outbreak to enhance the capacity and resilience of their health systems to address health-related crises and support sustained economic and social recovery;

39. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, and invites Member States, to assist African countries emerging from conflict, upon their request as appropriate, in their efforts to build national capacities, including through national security sector reform strategies, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups, the provision for the safe return of internally displaced persons and refugees, the launch of income-generation activities, particularly for youth and women, and the delivery of basic public services;

40. *Takes note* of the African Union policy framework on security sector reform adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its summit in January 2013, welcomes the support rendered by the United Nations and development partners in the formulation of the policy framework, and calls upon the international community, including the United Nations system, to continue to support the efforts towards its implementation;

41. *Urges* continued support for measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and hunger, job creation and sustainable development in Africa,

including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;

42. *Recognizes* the need for African countries to make continued efforts to create enabling environments for inclusive growth in support of sustainable development and for the international community to make continued efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support those development efforts by African countries, and welcomes the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners in this regard;

43. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States, bilateral and multilateral partners and new partners, to deliver expeditiously on commitments and to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the provisions of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,[4] as well as the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[15]

44. *Encourages* African Governments to strengthen structures and policies in order to create an environment conducive to the promotion of inclusive economic growth and to attracting foreign direct investment, by, inter alia, continuing to achieve a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate, with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights, and to promote socioeconomic development and social justice, calls upon African Member States and regional and subregional organizations to assist the African countries concerned, at their request, by enhancing their capacity to devise and improve their national natural resources and public revenue management structures, and in this regard invites the international community to assist in that process by providing adequate financial and technical assistance and by renewing its commitment to efforts aimed at combating the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of those countries, in conformity with international law;

45. *Recalls* relevant resolutions on the strengthening of cooperation and communication between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations or arrangements, and encourages coordination and cooperation between the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations and regional economic communities in advocacy and in the mobilization of the support of the international community for African countries and towards the priorities of their continental and regional institutions;

46. *Notes* the completion of the review of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1998 report of the Secretary-General,[16] and requests the Secretary-General to develop, in consultation with relevant partners, policy proposals on issues identified in his report, including enhancing cooperation among the United Nations, the African Union and subregional organizations, particularly in conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping, post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery, and promoting socioeconomic development, good governance, the rule of law and human rights;

[15] A/57/304, annex.
[16] A/52/871-S/1998/318.

47. *Takes note* of the recommendations presented by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on possible ways to strengthen the interdepartmental task force on African affairs,[17] including through enhancing joint advocacy for international support to Africa, assisting in the mobilization of support for the implementation of relevant programmes and initiatives in Africa and championing approaches and solutions that take into account the enabling environment that peace and security provide for development, and reaffirms the need to ensure further coherence and an integrated approach for United Nations support to Africa, including in following up on the implementation of all global summit and conference outcomes related to Africa;

48. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor and report to the General Assembly on an annual basis on persistent and emerging challenges to the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, as well as on the approach and support of the United Nations system.

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[17] See A/67/205/Add.1-S/2012/715/Add.1.

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Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Thailand:* revised draft resolution

Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Turkey

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* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.